









## BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS' BUILDING FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 6

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey	10.00
Mr. P. H. Holyoak	25.00
Hongkong Volunteer Scouts	21.00
The Sincere Co., Ltd.	10.00

Previously acknowledged ... 3,474.00

29,500.00

N. J. STABB,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

## RUNNING POOL AT FANLING.

May, 1915.

## CLASS A—HANDICAPS OF 10 OR UNDER.

*Mr. A. Ritchie	82-4 78
Capt. C. Campbell	80-50 80
Mr. F. W. Cary	88-8 80
Mr. A. B. Purves	92-10 82
Mr. W. D. Kraft	91-5 86

\*Winner—48 entries.

## CLASS B—HANDICAPS OF 11 OR UNDER.

*Mr. J. Duncan	85-17 76
Mr. E. P. B. Russell	100-24 82

\*Winner—67 entries.

## JUNE—CAPTAIN'S CUP AND POOL AT HAPPY VALLEY.

*Mr. J. Hooper	80-10 70
Mr. T. W. Hill	80-50 80
Mr. D. G. Bruce	94-14 80
Mr. G. H. Bowker	98-18 80
Mr. M. T. Jones	103-18 87

\*Wins Cup and Pool—23 entries.

## HONGKONG TENNIS.

The League match between Hongkong Club and Club de Recreo, which was stopped by rain two weeks ago, will be resumed on Friday on the former's ground at 5.30 p.m. The score stands at 63 games all.

## ALLEGED SEDITIONARY PUBLICATION AT SHANGHAI.

At H.M. Police Court, Shanghai, on 1st June before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the *National Review*, Shanghai, appeared on the following charge: "For that he did on May 16th, 1915, at Shanghai, being the editor of a written newspaper known as the *National Review*, and being a person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, did publish and offer for sale the said newspaper containing seditious matter, to wit, an article entitled 'The Betrayal,' contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907."

After hearing evidence of publication, his worship informed the accused that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and accordingly he had framed the following charge: "For that you, William Sheldon Ridge, did on May 16th and on divers subsequent dates publish and offer for sale a newspaper called the *National Review*, China, in which was printed an article headed 'The Betrayal' containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907."

Article 11, sub-section 17.

Accused reserved his defence and was committed for trial to the Supreme Court, bail being granted in a personal security of \$500, and two sureties of \$1,000 each.

## GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

That the Germans, though handicapped as no nation has ever been, intend to keep alive their interests in China in every possible way is proved, says the *N.C. Daily News*, by the number of circulars and business letters which find their way to Shanghai. A well-known Shanghai firm has just received the following bid for business from G. Woede, Berlin-Strassburg, Dresden:—

I suppose you cover the greatest part of your articles by German productions; if not so, I hope you will do so for the future, for German productions, as I am convinced, are the very best and cheapest. Therefore I take the liberty herewith to offer you my services (for the present or after the end of the war) to act as your purchaser, if you have not yet such an engagement.

I think it is not necessary for me to explain to you all the advantages you will have by such a connection and only beg to remark that it is quite natural you are not able to find out the best and most profitable source of supply from your place; but by following my proposition you would have the opportunity to buy from first hand at lowest prices. I am in a position to bring you in direct communication with first manufacturers, or, if you prefer, I would also undertake to place your orders in any article for myself. For my trouble I ask you to indemnify me the expenses for postage and to permit me a small commission from the amounts of the respective invoices.

I assure you that I will at all times exert myself to guard your interests at the best of my knowing and remark further that I would be just as well ready to do for you also any other business.

A postscript to the letter states that "your address is given to me by the German Consulate there." If "there" means Shanghai, as we suppose it does, it is plain that German trade is not going to be extinguished for want of official help.

## JAPAN AND GERMANY.

## REMINISCENCES OF A DIPLOMATIST.

Under the title of "Japan Our Ally" Mr. W. Crowson, Vice President of the Japan Society, has written an illuminating little pamphlet on the subject of the rise of Japan, on the subject of the rise of Japan to the position of a World Power and the origin and effects of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which "deserve to be widely circulated. Its value is greatly enhanced by a preface from the pen of Sir Claude MacDonald, who, in his position of British Ambassador at Tokyo, was behind the scenes at an important period of our relations with Japan. After speaking of the wonderful events which constituted the making of the new Japan and the way in which the old plan and class animosities have disappeared, Sir Claude traces the growth of the more than friendly feeling towards Great Britain of the Japanese of the present day. He attributes that feeling in its origin to the fact that Great Britain was the first Power to agree to the revision of the old treaties and the abolition of extraterritoriality, which the Japanese so much desired. "I have frequently," Sir Claude says, "been told by the leading statesmen of Japan that this act of friendliness made a great impression throughout the country, as to a greater degree did the refusal of the British Government—Lord Rosebery being then Foreign Minister—to join with Germany, France and Russia in imposing upon Japan the retrocession of China of Port Arthur, which had been won from her during the war of 1894. We can also trace here the dislike and distrust of Germany which was, and is, so noticeable a characteristic of Japanese foreign policy. My Japanese friends have often said to me: 'We can understand Russia's demand for a retrocession of Port Arthur, for she wanted to go there herself, and France was Russia's ally; but Germany's interference was altogether uncalled for, and we shall never forget or forgive it!'"

## A BOLD PLAN FOR AN OLIVER.

"That they never have forgotten or forgiven," Sir Claude goes on to say, "was, I think, accentuated by the fact that the language they used in demanding from the Germans the surrender of Tsingtau was identical with that which Germany used when demanding from them the retrocession of Port Arthur." Sir Claude proceeds to state that during the Russo-Japanese War there was more than one occasion when the Japanese might, with perfect right, have called upon Great Britain to make the treaty operative and join in the struggle, but they refrained from doing so, thus showing that it was their earnest desire to restrict the area of the war and embarrass their ally as little as possible. "During the twelve years I had the honour to represent Great Britain in Japan," Sir Claude continues, "I received the utmost kindness and sympathy from the Japanese people. From the Japanese Government I met with the greatest courtesy and straight-forward dealing. In no single case did this Government go back on me; never did they fail to do what they said they would do, and never did they take any step they had given me to understand they would not take. This, I know, is high praise from a diplomatic representative. I can only hope that contact with European and American diplomacy will not have in the future the same deleterious effect which commercial intercourse appears to have had in the not very distant past."

On the subject of the evolution of the new Japan Sir Claude tells an amusing story—illustrative of the difficulties that stood in its way. One was the necessity for the abolition of the privilege accorded, from time immemorial, to the Samurai class of wearing two swords. This abolition, he says, might have given rise to serious trouble, but the statement of that time were undoubtedly a shrewd body, possessed of some humour, and they induced the Emperor to publish an edict permitting all classes to wear two swords if they felt so inclined. This was found most efficacious, and did more to bring about the desired result than sterner measures would have done.

## COUNT OKUMA'S STRIKING WORDS.

Mr. Crowson naturally lays stress on the invaluable services which our Allies the Japanese have rendered us during the present war. As he remarks, both the British and the Japanese have a great love of peace, and, while the two nations have sprung from two very different stocks, their situation and resources, as well as their histories, have caused them to have many similar characteristics. As indicating the future policy of the Japanese Government, he quotes a recent utterance of the venerable Premier of Japan, Count Okuma, which is of the deepest interest to Englishmen at the present time. It is as follows: "Japan, too, has to do her part, and has already been entrusted with the protection of shipping in Far Eastern waters, obliging her to dislodge Germany from the occupation of Kiaochow. Japan must maintain the peace of the Far East at all costs, and as Germany has begun to capture and interfere with shipping in these waters, our duty is plain. Such is the meaning of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; it was concluded for just such an emergency as this. We owe it to ourselves and to our Ally to take the course we are adopting. Japan has no desire to resort to arms without undoubted necessity. But we must do our duty and sustain peace. We are the only people at this moment who can guarantee peace in the Far East. How great, then, is the mission of Japan! It will be our ambition to show the West what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental Powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilisation, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East, but everywhere else that may be necessary Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations of the world are in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles. She entered

the Alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to partake in all world movement towards noble diplomacy, international relations, and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by the proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's part on to the present conflict is a defender of the things that make for big or evil action and a more permanent peace." Mr. Crowson's pamphlet is issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. at the price of twopenny.

## TERRIBLE FATE OF CAPTAIN VON PAPPENHEIM.

## REPORTED DESTRUCTION AT HANDS OF MONGOLS.

PEKING, May 20th.

Some time ago I telegraphed that there was reason to believe that Captain von Pappenheim had been murdered in Mongolia. The evidence upon which this statement was founded is now available, and leaves little doubt that the unfortunate officer came to an untimely end early in April or at the end of March. The Russian authorities in North Manchuria on learning that a party of Germans were travelling in Mongolia with the object of damaging the Siberian Railway, sent an official southward to make inquiries as to the movements of the party. This official met some Mongolians proceeding in the direction of Kharin, bearing a letter from a Mongolian chief, and having with them small quantities of explosives taken from the baggage of Captain von Pappenheim.

PAPPENHEIM CUT DOWN.  
The letter states that the Germans asked for a Mongol escort for a German proceeding to Peking with a message for the German Legation. Two men set out with the messenger whom they treacherously murdered shortly afterwards. Meanwhile a large number of Mongols set on the main party, and after a brief struggle killed every member of it. Pappenheim is stated to have wounded two Mongols with his revolver before being overcome. The Mongols then looted the baggage, and made the mistake of trying to drink some liquid explosive under the impression that it was vodka. They finally put all the bodies in a heap on the plain, together with the explosives, poured the liquid over all, and then set fire to the heap. The liquid burned for a little while with a blue flame, and then there was a tremendous explosion, after which the Mongols declared, nothing remained to be seen but a big black hole.

PROOF OF THE EVENT.  
Unfortunately the Russian official who got this letter did not proceed to the spot where the horrible occurrence took place, 200 miles distant, but the papers accompanying the letter and the specimens of the explosives, indicate pretty conclusively that the Germans were exterminated. The explosives brought in have since been analyzed, and proved to be dynamite, melinite, and other explosives, with detonators. The papers include a note written by Pappenheim to the acting military attaché at the German Legation, Peking, vouching for the bearer, a few gun licences issued to Pappenheim in Nanking in 1913, and the visiting card of Pappenheim. These are all obviously genuine documents, and Pappenheim's handwriting has been recognized in the letter to Peking, stated by the Mongols to have been taken from the murdered messenger.

There seems no reason to doubt the truth of the Mongol story. Pappenheim is believed to have had a large sum of money with him for the purpose of bribing the Mongols to assist him in his designs against the railway. The Mongols knowing him to be an enemy of the Russians would be only too glad to make this the excuse to rob and murder the party. Indeed the Mongols pride themselves on the deed, and claim that they committed it out of pure friendship for the great Russian Government. There remains the hypothesis that the explosives and the papers were sent in to the Russians, and the whole story concocted, with the object of covering the disappearance of the Germans and enabling them to escape in some unexpected direction. The probabilities, however, are very much the other way, and most people will conclude that the unfortunate men who embarked upon this dishonest and treacherous expedition in neutral territory have met with their due reward.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.  
At the same time it behooves the Chinese, Mongolian and Russian authorities to make full investigation into the case with a view to the protection of foreign travellers in the future. It is not long ago that poor Grant was murdered in Mongolia, without any punishment being inflicted upon anybody. If the present murderous attack is allowed to pass unnoticed, the lives of foreigners throughout the length and breadth of Mongolia will be rendered unsafe.—*N.C. Daily News*.

## NURSES IN PYJAMAS.

"We shall return to England," writes a nurse from Serbia in the *Nursing Times*, "skilled in the art of makeshift, and with absolute contempt for anything appertaining to luxury or even mild comfort. Our adopted costumes would, I fear, shock the famous Mrs. Grundy, for we work in pyjamas covered with overall, also Wellington boots, and triangular handkerchiefs. This is the costume advised by the Director of the Military Hospitals, who insists that typhus is carried by fleas and lice, so the triangular handkerchiefs protect our heads, the Wellingtons our ankles and legs, and the pyjamas, etc., the rest. I only hope the Serbian people do not take this to be our national costume!"

A London paper remarks that barley water, which is now served at the King's table, had a spell of popularity in the West End clubs some twenty years ago, and is likely to know a revival.

## WAR BREVITIES.

The *Daily Express* states that the British Government during the first half of April purchased £25,000,000 worth of wheat from Argentina.

Seventy Jews, who arrived in Alexandria from Jerusalem on an Italian steamer, and who propose emigrating to America and Australia, describe the economic situation as terrible.

Le Matin states that the Allies occupy fighting fronts as follows:—France 543 miles, Britain 31 miles, Belgium 17 miles, Russia 856 miles, Serbia and Montenegro 218 miles. Total 1,685 miles.

Owing to the scarcity of milk, and especially the difficulty of obtaining sufficient for hospitals, the Viennese authorities have decided to introduce milk cards on the same principle as bread cards.

Haddingtonshire County Council, in response to the roadmen's application for an increase of wages, refused to grant it to those physically fit and under thirty-eight, but gave a 2s. increase to the men over thirty-eight.

The German Government has organised a rubber collection campaign throughout the country. Wagons now traverse the street daily collecting old rubber shoes, even babies' comforters, for treatment in military rubber works.

According to a telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy of India the damage done by the Zepplins which dropped about a hundred bombs in Southend early in May amounted to £20,000 property destroyed.

There is something strangely familiar in the complaint from Germany that our prisoners of war are "supercilious." However, in France the universal word to-day for our men is "Bon garcon," which means the very opposite of supercilious.

The death of Captain Claude Casimir Perier, the only son of the late President of the Republic, is officially confirmed. He was killed in action in the violent engagements north of Soissons, and was buried by the Germans on the north bank of the Aisne.

Count Ramonones, formerly Liberal Premier of Spain, in a recent public speech strongly urged Spanish adherence to the Triple Entente. He recommended Spain and Portugal to form an alliance, and together stand true to England and France. The policy of isolation was no longer possible for Spain.

The German Press in circulating the report abroad that at the beginning of March the German armies had captured 3,300 Belgian field guns and heavy artillery. A note from an official Belgian source is published showing that his assertion is ridiculous, the Belgian Army never having possessed 3,300 guns.

The Norwegian Consul-General at Archangel, discussing the evidence which goes to prove that the international trade routes have been revolutionised by the war, remarks that one of the most remarkable facts is that the remote port of Archangel has become one of the most important trading harbours on the Continent.

The Allahabad *Pioneer* says:—Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Barrett, late commanding in the Gulf, is proceeding home on three months' sick leave. Brigadier-General Robinson, R.A., also from the Gulf, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate. This timely leave should serve to re-establish the health of these officers.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* publishes an extract from the *Gazette de Lausanne* bitterly denouncing German policy and German military methods of terrorism, and complains that the Swiss Federal Council and the Swiss censorship appear to have one measure of "neutrality" for pro-German papers, and another for anti-German organs.

The Postmaster-General at Bristol gave an instance which may be called the impressibility of the public. A lonely soldier advertised in the papers for correspondents to get the first three days later 3,000 letters, six bags of small parcels, and ninety large parcels. No wonder Mr. Hobhouse was afraid to reduce the price of parcel postage.

In the April *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Harry Johnston discusses the question of the German possessions in Africa when the time comes for a peace settlement. He is emphatically of opinion that, in his own words, "the map of Africa of the future must be without a German possession on it." To this conclusion he is led by the consideration that the war "broke out fundamentally over African questions."

M. Barres, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, says that he learns that the diaries kept by German soldiers are, with certain exceptions, of such a nature that the German authorities, realising what formidable evidence they contain against themselves, have officially forbidden the soldiers to continue to keep them, although they had recommended them to be kept in the first instance. M. Barres adds: "This is probably due to the fear of the crimes which the diaries relate, or of the moral deterioration of which they are a confession."

A Berne correspondent says:—As showing the anxiety of the Germans to force their point of view on neutral countries I may mention that an agent of the Hamburg-American Line lately visited all the leading Swiss hotels and arranged to supply them daily with war telegrams free. Every leading hotel here is now daily receiving such telegrams, which are diligently posted up. They naturally give a purely German version, and when I asked the manager of a leading hotel in Lugano why only German news was exhibited, he replied that Germany alone of the belligerents supplied the hotels with war telegrams gratis.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

## HIGH-CLASS BRIAR PIPES

FROM

LOEWE, "MASTA"

B. B. B.

## PRESENTATION CASES.

## CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

## TOBACCO POUCHES.

## DUTCH AND MANILA CIGARS.

## SMOKING MIXTURES AND

## PLUG TOBACCOS.

## EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

## ALL WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR BRANDS KEPT IN STOCK.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## PRINTING &amp; BINDING

(OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THE OFFICES

OF THE

## "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"

WHICH ARE REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE

APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF

HIGH-CLASS WORK.

## ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

## PRICE LISTS.

## CIRCULARS.

## BALL AND CONCERT PROGRAMMES.

## INVITATION CARDS.

## VISITING CARDS.

AND

## COMMERCIAL STATIONERY

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

## BOOK-BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

MACHINE-RULING, GOLD-LETTERING, MARBLING, Etc.

EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 30.

	Previous Day	On 1st June	On 2nd June
Barometer	30.59	29.87	29.3
Thermometer	85	81	87
Humidity	70	87	85
Wind Direction	South	N.E.	S.W.
Force	3	1	2
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 7th 87  
Lowest open air Temperature on 7th 79

## THE STING OF SCIATICA.

The stinging pains, the stabbing knife-thrusts of agony—the fearful tortures of this dread disease have no more terrors for those who have tried and so know the power of LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. If you have not used this miraculous remedy your faith may be weak. You may doubt its efficacy. You may despair of relief. But note this fact: vast multitudes of Sciatica victims have been cured by LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. They suffered as you do. They doubted as you do. But they tried it, used it, and the pain disappeared. Go thou and do likewise. To-day is the time.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.  
Agents for Hongkong:—  
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.  
[414-7]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED.

A NEUROPEAN SECOND ENGINEER for H.M. "Tug" "ATLAS." Rate of pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply to—  
CHIEF ENGINEER,  
H.M. Dockyard,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [650]

## TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 10, Lee House Street.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [651]

## "PEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AS "BENGALURU" FROM LEITH, MIDLAND LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from thence delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered at or after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [652]

## MESSRS. KOMOR &amp; KOMOR

EXHIBIT at their ART GALLERY Alexandra Buildings.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY,  
FORTY-FIVE SELECTED  
PICTURES  
by  
E. KATO.

An inspection is cordially invited.  
KOMOR & KOMOR.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915. [646]

## KEROSENE.

WHAT Oil do you get? and what do you pay?  
Probably you tell your boy to get just "Oil" from the Compradore. Why not tell him to get  
"FISH" OR "CROWN"?

It is just as easy, and you will be certain to get something good. Besides, you will pay less.

THERE IS NO BETTER OIL THAN  
"FISH."  
Packed in cases. Price \$3.75 per case.  
THE BEST OIL FOR ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD USE IS

"CROWN."  
Packed in naked tins without case. Price for 2 tins, \$3.50.

KUI YICK & Co.,  
73, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1915. [649]



G. R. NOTICE.

ALL Persons applying to the PROVOST MARSHAL for Passes are requested to return to apply before the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 4 P.M. daily.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1915. [282]

## CHEAP SALE FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE Undersigned will sell at a Clearance Cheap Sale Clothing Materials comprising the following—Japanese Silk, Satin, Taffeta, English Satin, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Towels, Velvets, Velveteen and Sandries.  
H. NIPTOOLA & Co.,  
13 and 15, D'Aguiar Street.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [614]

## JUST RECEIVED:

TASTELESS  
STAMP HINGES.  
PURE, PEELABLE, PEELESS.

GRACA & CO.  
No. 114, Canton Road.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [465]

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,  
14, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATIONS

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and from TUESDAY, June 15th, SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and additions will be made in the Train Service. The Express Trains will take the place of the now running, timing as under:

## UP EXPRESS TRAINS.

Kowloon dep. CANTON arr.  
7.08 A.M. 10.40 A.M.  
12.05 P.M. 3.40 P.M.  
4.00 P.M. 7.33 P.M.

## DOWN EXPRESS TRAINS.

CANTON dep. Kowloon arr.  
7.00 A.M. 10.30 A.M.  
12 Noon 3.32 P.M.  
4.20 P.M. 7.52 P.M.

Important Alterations have also been made in the Local Train Service. For further particulars see Time Tables, which may be had on application at all Stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,  
H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.

By Order,  
THE ADMINISTRATION,  
Chinese Section,  
Kowloon-Kowloon Railway.  
Kowloon, 8th June, 1915. [645]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.  
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER AND CHILLET  
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSG. at \$6, \$7 and  
\$5.1 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES  
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [509]

## A LING &amp; CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Maps in Various Stages.  
Telephone 1219.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [516]

## ORDER AT ONCE.

## THE DIRECTORY

AND  
CHRONICLE

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.  
FOR THE YEAR

1915.

INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY  
BUSINESS MAN.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE—  
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
and  
LOCAL BOOKSELLERS.

1,850 PAGES—PRICE \$10.

The alterations this year are unusually heavy  
owing to changes incidental to the War.  
Hongkong, 16th March, 1915.

TO LET.  
From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 8, Duddell Street.

Apply—  
A. B. AVASIA,  
Care of E. PANAN,  
No. 1, Duddell Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH" No. 11  
The Peak, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms.  
"SHOENCLIFFE" Garden Road (Bowen  
Road level), 6 Rooms, Unfurnished.  
ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road  
Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).  
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 62, THE  
PEAK (Unfurnished).  
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,  
Kowloon.  
No. 1, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61, THE  
PEAK, Furnished. Immediate possession.  
No. 3, DES VEXUS VILLAS, 52, Mount  
Kellott, The Peak (Furnished or Unfurnished).  
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with  
entrance in Conduit Road.  
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.  
"EGGESFORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK,  
Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.  
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished  
(6 Rooms).  
ROOMS in BRACONFIELD and 55,  
ELGIN TERRACE.  
"WOGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 2, DES VEXUS VILLAS, 51, PEAK  
(Unfurnished).  
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First  
Floor of No. 8, Duddell Street.  
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1915. [43]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

HOUSES in FORBES BUILDINGS,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN  
PROSECUTION,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1915. [601]

## TO LET.

FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano,  
"FAIRVIEW," No. 3, Robinson Road,  
containing 6 Rooms, with ample Servants'  
Quarters.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [615]

## TO LET.

2ND FLOOR, No. 1, DUDDELL STREET,  
for Office or Dwellings.  
Apply within.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

## TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN, CANTON.

JUST Completed: Building of Modern  
Fire-Proof Structure; Electric Light  
and Hot and Cold Water Installation through-  
out. Good Office and Godown accommodation.  
Three self-contained Flats. Occupation and  
July. Inspection invited.

Apply—  
T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.,  
Canton.  
Canton, 26th May, 1915. [611]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILD-  
INGS.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
ARBATON V. APCAR & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1915. [393]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE.  
Furnished and newly done up.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Prince's Building.  
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

## TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road,  
Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong,  
with possession on or about 15th August next.  
English Baths and Kitchen ranges. Hot and  
Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class  
Modern Appointments throughout, including  
Water Carriage System.

"PENNYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon,  
6-Roomed House, with Tennis Court.  
2 and 3, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon,  
5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Courts.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A FLAT in Hampshire's Buildings, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE  
Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 4th June, 1915. [589]

## TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,  
Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the  
Hongkong Club and Post Office.  
Apply to—  
"THE RETREAT,"  
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT,"  
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT,"  
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.  
Apply, etc.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING  
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour  
Immediate possession.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [39]

## TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES  
VEXUS ROAD CENTRAL, occupied  
by Madame Gains, etc.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the  
FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury  
on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the  
German Bank.  
GODOWN, No. 3, Lee House Street.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

## INTIMATION



stands for Excellent, and anyone  
who drinks our E PORT, E  
SHERREY, E WHISKY  
or E BRANDY can be in

no doubt that the letter E  
signifies excellence of a high order  
and good value for money. By

buying in bulk from the very best  
firms, and bottling ourselves, we are

able to give our customers better  
value for money than we could by

importing the same thing by the  
case. There is an old saying "Wines

mature in bottle, Spirits in cask."  
That is the reason of the  
our magnificent wine vials, which

challenge comparison with anything  
of the kind not only in Hongkong  
but the Far East. There our wines

are bottled off soon after they arrive,  
but our spirits, except for a small  
stock to meet daily requirements,

are kept in wood. That is why our  
spirits improve in quality, and  
spirits imported in case do not. Our

customers get the benefit of that  
increment in value, as we charge  
nothing for it. We cordially invite

our customers to pay a visit of  
inspection to our wine vaults, and  
satisfy themselves that the above is

no idle newspaper puff.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VEXUS ROAD C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 9th, 1915.

## PROGRESS IN NETHERLANDS INDIES.

Such organisations as the great Panama  
Exposition now being held at San Fran-  
cisco attract hundreds of thousands of  
people, and afford to the countries who  
are represented by exhibits exceptional  
opportunities for making known to the  
world their resources and industrial and  
commercial potentialities. At the same  
time powerful young countries or colonies  
are able to interest a wider public in their  
economic and political development than  
is, perhaps, possible at any other time.  
These thoughts are suggested by a series  
of essays regarding the Netherlands  
Indies published by the Dutch East  
Indian Committee for the San Francisco  
Exhibition. From these essays much  
may be learnt even by people residing in  
the countries of Asia who may be re-  
garded as generally rather more in touch  
with what the Dutch are doing in the East  
Indies than people residing, say, in the  
United States or Australia are likely to  
be. Some of the information is rather  
startling as, for example, that the popula-  
tion of Java and the adjacent island of  
Madura has increased in the course of a  
century from four or five millions to about  
thirty-five millions, as "a result of just  
and liberal government." The other  
islands of the Netherlands East Indies—  
Bali and Lombok excepted—are less  
densely populated and count together  
about ten millions of inhabitants; but as  
the Government has given much attention  
to the development of these so-called  
"Outer Possessions" during recent years,  
we are told that "it may be expected that  
they will follow Java in its marvellous  
growth of prosperity." The Budget  
certainly affords unmistakable proof of  
growing prosperity. From 1905 to 1912,  
i.e., in seven years, the revenues rose from  
\$32,000,000 (American currency) to  
\$107,000,000 while expenditure increased

from \$66,000,000 to \$101,000,000. Under a  
system of free trade the commerce of the  
country, assisted by the constant improve-  
ment and extension of means of communi-  
cation throughout the archipelago, has  
shown steady development, and the  
thriving state of the overseas trade is  
shown in the following figures: the total  
value in 1912 amounted to \$413,000,000—  
of which imports accounted for  
\$174,000,000 and exports for \$239,000,000  
—while in 1902 the respective figures were  
\$81,000,000 and \$106,000,000, showing an  
increase in ten years of 120 per cent.  
There is much interesting information in  
these essays on the means taken by the  
authorities to encourage native industry  
and enterprise, including the institution  
of a credit system which appears to have  
been worked with very satisfactory  
results. Native agriculture has profited  
a great deal from the irrigation work  
which the Government is constantly  
doing, the result being that the area  
of land under paddy is extending yearly.  
A great work is being done by the Agricul-  
tural Department to improve the agricul-  
tural methods and products of the  
country. Several agricultural schools  
have been founded in various parts of  
Java, and some in the Outer Territories,  
and agricultural officers are stationed in  
different parts of the country to give  
advice and render assistance in any way  
possible to the native farmers. There is  
also a useful veterinary service with a  
school at Buitenzorg for training natives  
as veterinary surgeons, and educational  
facilities are offered elsewhere for train-  
ing men as cattle and meat inspectors.  
Technical Education is receiving an  
increasing amount of attention, the trade  
schools for natives in some of the large  
towns having accommodation for as  
many as 200 students. Among the native  
and immigrant population—including  
the Chinese—a great demand has arisen  
in recent years for educational facilities,  
which may now be found even in the  
remotest mountain villages. The in-  
formation given in these essays points to  
much progressive activity on the part of  
the natives, and the Government has been  
induced to make changes in the system of  
government as a concession to the pro-  
gressive tendencies of the community.  
Especially is this the case with regard to  
the judiciary. Important constitutional  
reforms are also under consideration and,  
in fact, a "Decentralisation Law" passed  
in 1913 was a distinct step towards self-  
government for the islands. But this is  
a matter in which *festina lente* must be  
the motto. The Minister for the Colonies  
has already submitted to the Second  
Chamber of the Dutch Parliament pro-  
posals for the institution of a Colonial  
Council to be composed of representatives  
of the inhabitants of the Colony  
appointed partly by election and partly  
nominated by the Governor-General.  
Altogether one derives from these essays  
the impression that good general progress  
is being made in the Dutch East Indies  
in all directions—economic, social and  
political.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes  
to-morrow at 3 p.m.

According to a San Francisco telegram  
to a Japanese paper, ten Japanese have  
been massacred in Mexico.

The death has occurred at Stratham of  
Fleet-Engineer William Joshua Harding,  
at the age of sixty-seven. He served for  
some years as assistant-director of the Im-  
perial Naval College of Japan at Tokio.

The next sitting of the Full Court of  
three judges will commence on Monday,  
July 19th. One case is down for hearing  
which concerns the distribution of intest-  
acy. The case will be argued on Chinese  
law.

Mr. S. Bishop, an accountant, residing  
at the military married quarters, Queen's  
Road East, has reported to the police that  
some person stole from his jacket, which  
was hanging on the back of a chair in his  
quarters, \$170 in notes. A Chinese  
accountant has reported to the police the  
loss of seven suits of silk clothing valued  
at \$24. The suits were hanging in his  
room.

Early on Monday morning Detective  
Pincock and a number of constables, acting  
on information received, raided a cargo  
boat at Mongkok. Beneath the deck boards  
of the boat they discovered a number of  
tins and eleven sacks containing 435 lbs.  
of loose opium valued at \$10 per lb. It is  
presumed that the opium had just been  
moved from the tins into the sacks for  
transportation to an America-bound ves-  
sel. The case was mentioned to Mr.  
Wood yesterday, and was adjourned  
until Wednesday to allow the police to  
make further inquiries.

Engineer-Lieutenant F. W. James,  
R.N.R., who was on H.M.S. *Triumph*  
when she was sunk in the Dardanelles, is  
returning to Hongkong, and expects to  
arrive about July 1st.

Last evening in the Police Compound,  
Central Police Station, H.E. the Governor  
inspected the Portuguese, Chinese and  
Indian Platoons of the Special Police  
Reserves, and in a brief address to the  
Platoon Commanders expressed the  
pleasure it afforded him to see them once  
again and to notice how much they had  
improved in their drill. He hoped to  
see them all again at his distant date.

At the Magistracy yesterday Detective  
Inspector M. O'Sullivan charged a  
Chinese man and a woman on seven  
counts with being in possession of a large  
number of counterfeit Hongkong and  
Chinese 20 and 10-cent pieces, and with  
having in their possession moulds, chemi-  
cals, etc., for the manufacture of the  
counterfeit money. The police arrested  
the defendants at a house in Lun Fat  
Street, Wanchai, and there seized prac-  
tically the whole of the apparatus alleged  
to have been used in the manufacture of  
the bad money. The defence was that the  
chemicals and implements belonged to a  
man who had rented the back cubicle at  
defendants' premises. This man is alleged  
to have absconded. The case was  
remanded.

THE SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

LOOKING AFTER GOLFERS.

It is announced in our advertisement  
columns that certain changes in the  
Kowloon-Canton train service will be  
inaugurated on June 15th.

So far as the local train service is con-  
cerned, during the Summer months the  
8.45 a.m. Golfers' train on Sundays and  
Public Holidays will not be run, but a  
train will leave Kowloon at 8.55 a.m.

Previous experience, we understand, has  
shown that two trains in the early  
morning during the Summer months are  
unnecessary on Sundays and Public  
Holidays, so that the 9.35 a.m. train has  
been cancelled, and the next train will be  
the 11.35 a.m., as formerly.

The new Express Train, which leaves  
Kowloon at 4.00 p.m. daily, will call at  
Taiipo or Sheung Shui on notice being  
given to the guard at Kowloon, and is  
timed to reach the latter station at 4.35  
p.m., so that golfers on any day of the  
week have the opportunity, which they  
have not had previously, of commencing  
a round of golf at Sheung Shui at 5 p.m.,  
allowing ample time for playing 18 holes  
and dinner at the Club.

As the Timin Train on Saturday has not  
received the support anticipated from the  
public it will be discontinued during the  
Summer months.

The alteration in the timing of the  
express trains, of which there will in  
future be three instead of two, has been  
very anxiously considered and the  
management, of course, have been guided  
so far as possible by the wishes of those  
using the trains, but if any dissatisfaction  
exists with regard to the changes intro-  
duced, we are quite sure that any  
criticism will receive the best consid-  
eration of the management.

ALLEGED INGENIOUS THEFT  
OF ELECTRIC CURRENT.

BRILLIANT LIGHTING FREE OF  
EXPENSE.

For some time past the Electric Com-  
pany has been faced with the problem of  
meters registering quite small quantities  
of current consumed by Chinese business  
premises which are always brilliantly  
lighted. Some real light was thrown on  
the subject yesterday at the Magistracy  
when a Chinese barber of Morrison Road  
was summoned before Mr. Lindell by the  
Hongkong Electric Company for fraudu-  
lently causing to be diverted and con-  
sumed electricity belonging to the Com-  
pany. Mr. Preston appeared for the  
complainants, and outlined a rather in-  
genious form of fraud. It appears that  
a very bad case of fusing occurred near  
the Western Market, but a very close  
search in that locality did not show any  
cause for the fusing. It was subsequent-  
ly decided to search the shops in the vicin-  
ity, and two coolies entered the defend-  
ant's premises for this purpose. This led  
to the discovery that the wires had been  
ingeniously arranged for the purpose of  
stealing the current. The metro had  
been cut out so that it did not register any  
current, while at the same time the shop  
was brilliantly illuminated. One coolie  
was left in the shop to keep watch, and the  
other went in search of Mr. Peckey and  
the foreman. Defendant asked the coolie  
what he was waiting for, and what he  
wanted. The coolie apparently told him,  
whereupon the defendant leaped upon the  
counter to the meter to replace the wires  
which had been removed. The coolie  
caught hold of him, but after a struggle  
the defendant managed to achieve his ob-  
ject. However, the coolie then forced the  
defendant to replace the wires in their origi-  
nal fraudulent manner, and they were  
then inspected by Mr. Peckey and the  
foreman.

The case was remanded until Saturday.



# THE WAR.

## BRAVE BRITISH AIRMEN.

### BRILLIANT EXPLOITS: ZEPPELIN EXPLODED.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

#### FRENCH REPRISAL FOR GASSING.

### GERMAN TRADE PLANS IN FAR EAST.

#### ALLEGED HONGKONG DISCOVERY.

#### AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ZEPPELIN BLOWN UP. SUB-LIEUTENANT'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that at three o'clock this morning Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Warneford attacked a Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels and from a height of six thousand feet dropped six bombs. The Zeppelin exploded, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time.

The force of the explosion caused the monoplane to turn turtle, but the pilot succeeded in righting the machine. He had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country, but was able to restart the engine and returned safely.

LATER.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was formerly in the Mercantile Marine. He was born at Gooch, Bihar, India, in 1895, being the son of a Wiltshire Anglo-Indian. He came to England from Canada five months ago, and obtained his flying certificate at Hendon on February 25th.

His feat has been received with enthusiasm as settling doubts as to the ability of the aeroplane to tackle Zeppelins.

Some accounts published at Rotterdam state that a French aeroplane participated in the fight. The Zeppelin was returning from the Belgian coast, possibly from the raid of England. When it was attacked it rose to a tremendous height, and went at full speed in the direction of the shed at Contrade, near Ghent. There was a continuous exchange of rifle fire, but no opportunity presented itself to the aeroplane for bombing the Zeppelin till it was over Ghent, where it had to descend in order to approach the shed. Then the aeroplane got above it and dropped bombs. Small explosions immediately followed and then a burst of fire which spread over the whole ship.

A nunnery in a suburb of Ghent on which the Zeppelin fell—the Grand Beguinage of St. Elizabeth—is one of the largest and most noted in Belgium. It had 700 inmates besides numerous women and children refugees.

There was a terrible scene when the buildings caught fire. The inhabitants of the suburb rushed to the rescue. A man with a child in his arms leapt from a burning room, and both were killed.

### BOMBS DROPPED ON AIRSHIP SHED.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that early this morning Flight Lieutenants J. P. Wilson and J. S. Wills dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evere, to the north of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames.

It is not known whether a Zeppelin was inside, but the flames rose to a great height.

Both the pilots returned safely.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ANOTHER ZEPPELIN VISITS ENGLAND.

#### FIVE PEOPLE KILLED; FORTY INJURED.

London, June 7th.

The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin visited the east coast last night. Incendiary and explosive bombs were dropped, and caused two fires, which resulted in five deaths. Forty persons were injured.

### MASTERS OF THE AIR. BRILLIANT EXAMPLE OF BRITISH AERIAL SUPERIORITY.

Paris, June 7th.

A British aeroplane over Flanders was fighting an Aviatik machine close to the German lines when it was suddenly assailed by twelve German machines. The wings of the British aeroplane were riddled, but the Englishman, circling high above his thirteen enemies, brought down two with his machine-gun, and then escaped to Dunkirk.

#### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### FRENCH REPRISAL FOR GASSING.

Paris, June 8th.

2.50 a.m.

The evening communiqué says:—

North of the Aisne the enemy multiplied their desperate efforts to recapture two lines of trenches we took yesterday. He brought up reinforcements in automobiles a distance of eighty kilometres and counter-attacked furiously, but was completely repulsed.

Two thousand German dead were left on the ground. We took 250 prisoners and six mitrailleuses. There were many others beneath the debris.

We made several attacks between Soissons and Rheims and sprayed burning liquid on the enemy trenches at Vanquois as a reprisal.

North of Arras the most violent fighting continues. There has been a very fierce artillery duel all day without ceasing.

Convergent attacks at the centre of the Labyrinth have brought us to the central redoubt. Several German counter-attacks were repulsed. Our prisoners at Hebuterne numbered 400. Several hundred German corpses were left on the ground.

### THE BATTLE OF ARRAS. IN FAVOUR OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, June 7th.

The battle of Arras continues to be favourable to the Frenchmen, and a communiqué speaks of the artillery duel last night as being of extreme intensity.

The Germans counter-attacked the Souchez Refinery, but were defeated by the French artillery. Another counter-attack northward of the Labyrinth was repulsed by infantry.

The French made new progress, particularly at the Labyrinth and Lorette. We also made a night attack at Hebuterne, capturing two successive lines of trenches on a front of 1,200 metres, taking prisoners and some quickfiring. The Germans counter-attacked last night northward of the Aisne, but the French, despite violent conflicts, kept all their gains.

#### NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE "E 11'S" TRIP TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

#### MAGNIFICENT AUDACITY.

London, June 7th.

An Eye-Witness of the visit of submarine E 11 to Constantinople relates the following:—

"I reached Constanza and took a boat at 5.30 in the morning from Pora to Stambul. I suddenly noticed, 80 yards from the landing place, what appeared to be a stick upright in the water moving towards the bridge.

"The sight was amazing, as the current was in the opposite direction. Then I saw a white trail along the blue-green water, and I guessed it was a torpedo. A moment later there was a shattering explosion. An enormous column of water shot up, and I saw an Army transport, called *Stambul*, settling by the stern. A second explosion followed amidships, and nothing was then visible for a few minutes but a mass of wreckage. A third torpedo hit the Customs House quay, not doing much damage.

"There was a terrible commotion ashore, police and soldiers distractedly firing their rifles. The submarine gleamed momentarily in the sun, and an officer was seen on the look-out, and then sank. The batteries on the hill showered shells on the water for half an hour, but it was a sheer waste of ammunition."

#### RUSSIAN NAVAL SUCCESS.

#### THREE GERMAN WARSHIPS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

Petrograd, June 7th.

Russian submarines reported the approach of German destroyers preceding battleships in the Gulf of Riga. The Germans retired on the advance of the Russian fleet, after which German hydroplanes made an entirely abortive attack, being driven off by the Russian artillery. The German fleet again approached the Russian shores yesterday and were attacked by submarines. The Russians also laid mines on the route of the enemy, and three German warships are known to have been sunk or damaged. An enemy submarine sank the transport *Yemisei*. Thirty-two were saved.

#### THE BALTIC BATTLE.

Stockholm, June 7th.

In the Baltic battle there was cannonading for six hours. Twenty shots were heard every minute for a long time.

#### SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

London, June 7th.

Seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship were torpedoed during the week-end. The crews were saved.

#### RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### 5,000 DEAD AUSTRIANS.

Petrograd, June 7th.

An official announcement says:—The enemy west of Kolomea have ceased their persistent attacks, having been repulsed with heavy losses. The Austrians left 5,000 bodies in front of one Russian Division.

We captured 700 prisoners in an attack in this region.

Small forces of the enemy in the Jouravno region have succeeded in crossing the Dniester.

### WHOLESALE POISONING BY GERMANS.

#### ENORMOUS AREA IN GALICIA STRICKEN.

Petrograd, June 7th.

Everything living in an enormous area suffered on the first application of the German poison smoke in the Rawa region. Hardly an animal or fowl was left alive, and numbers of women and children were killed. Horses in the Russian baggage trains stampeded or were killed. A Reserve Regiment, rushing up with muffled faces, saved the situation. The Germans were advancing gaily to capture the Russians when they were surprised by an appalling fire, and were repulsed.

#### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN PLANS FOR SUBVERTING BRITISH TRADE.

#### REPORTED DISCOVERY IN HONGKONG.

London, June 7th.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question regarding the discovery in Hongkong of plans, supported by the German Government, for the complete subversion of British trade in the Far East, Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said reports to this effect had been current in Hongkong.

"I have been in communication with the Governor, and had better say no more at present," the right honourable gentleman added.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY IN CHINA.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he was not yet in a position to make a statement respecting the suggested prohibition of trading with the enemy in China.

### IMPORT OF COTTON TO GERMANY STOPPED.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, said the Government believed that the measures taken to prevent the import of cotton into Germany were successful, and hoped the effect of prohibiting the export of Egyptian cotton would be to prevent it reaching the enemy through neutrals. The Government, however, was not considering the question of making cotton absolute contraband. The Government, he added, was investigating the cause of the great increase in the export of yarns to neutral countries.

### THE THREATENED COTTON LOCK-OUT.

#### HOPE THAT IT WILL BE AVERTED.

London, June 7th.

An interview with the card-room operatives' representatives by Sir George Asquith (of the Board of Trade) opened a promising prospect that a cotton lock-out will be averted. Several sections of the cotton industry held meetings on Saturday to discuss the situation. At each a hopeful feeling prevailed.

#### BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

#### INCREASE IN IMPORTS. DECREASE IN EXPORTS.

London, June 7th.

The Import returns show an increase of £12,545,676 and Exports a decrease of £8,432,198.

The Imports show increases in:—Food, Drink and Tobacco £8,110,027  
Raw Cotton ..... 2,737,087  
Wool ..... 2,378,180

Exports show a decrease in Manufactured Cotton amounting to £2,220,025.

#### THE CHINA-JAPAN TREATY.

London, June 7th.

Lord Robert Cecil, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government was aware that the American Government had made a communication to the Japanese Government on the subject of the Treaty between China and Japan. A further expression of views by the British Government on this question was unnecessary.

### PAYING THE PRICE. OVER 20,000 BRITISH CASUALTIES IN A WEEK.

London, June 7th.

The casualties during the week-end numbered 5,613, including 1,673 dead. Altogether the names of 20,919 have appeared in the casualty lists issued since the 31st May.

### RECRUITING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, June 7th.

Mr. Asquith, being asked in the House of Commons whether the Government intended to rely on the present recruiting facilities, replied that the response to the last appeal had been satisfactory. A full announcement of the Government's policy would be made shortly.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH-ITALIAN FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION.

London, June 7th.

An official announcement states that Mr. McKenna and the Italian Finance Minister have discussed proposals of financial co-operation. The conference disclosed complete agreement between the two Governments in their resolution to co-operate in the use of their financial resources in the same ungrudging spirit as with the Naval and Military Forces.

#### FIGHTING ON LAKE NYASSA.

London, June 7th.

It is officially announced that on May 30th, after a naval bombardment, a landing party stormed Sphinxhaven on Lake Nyassa. The Germans were driven out with loss. Rifles, ammunition and stores were captured and the armed steamer *Hermann von Wissmann* was destroyed. The troops then re-embarked successfully. The only casualty was one man wounded.

#### MUNITION MACHINE MOVING.

London, June 7th.

The *Daily Mail* quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying: "At last I believe things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S INDISPOSITION.

#### CAUSES DELAY OF NOTE TO GERMANY.

Washington, June 7th.

President Wilson's indisposition has prevented the completion of the Note to Germany, and its publication is not now expected before Wednesday.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to ensure its textual accuracy before delivery in Berlin.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS REASSEMBLES.

#### ITALY'S ACCESSION TO THE ALLIES' CAUSE WELCOMED.

London, June 7th.

There were some notable incidents on the reassembling of the House of Commons. The new Ministers, on rising to reply to questions, met with a hearty reception. Among the first was Mr. Bonar Law, who was loudly cheered. The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. Asquith entered the House and sat beside Mr. Bonar Law.

The Premier eloquently welcomed the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies. Great Britain, he said, had always watched the formation of United Italy with the keenest sympathy and the most ardent hopes. Now her gallant soldiers and sailors were our comrades in the struggle for the liberties of the world. (Cheers.)

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BIG ITALIAN ADVANCE.

#### TWO GREAT OPERATIONS DEVELOPING.

Rome, June 8th.

A regular advance of the Italian armies along the whole front, and the capturing of most important positions across the frontier is announced in to-day's communiqué. The Austrian resistance was mostly feeble.

Two great operations are developing; firstly the Italians continue hammering the defences on the Lavarone and Folgaria plateau, and secondly all along the line of the Isonzo great forces have come into close touch. The Italians, supported by powerful artillery, reached this important river line in all its parts with the object of making suitable crossings and installing bridge-heads. The Italians also, after three days' desperate fighting, now seriously threaten Tolmino. The cavalry brilliantly crossed the lower Isonzo, entrenching on the eastern bank. Throughout, the Italian losses were comparatively slight.

The large German steamer *Grethe Ziemroth*, of Emden, has foundered in the Baltic, together with a crew of twenty men, as the result of a collision with a German mine. She was a sister-ship to the *Wilhelm Demroth*, which went to the bottom during the first bombardment of Libau, and to the *Hans Demroth*, which was captured by an English warship some time ago.

### GREAT STRENGTH OF RUSSIA.

#### A GERMAN ESTIMATE.

In a recent number of the *Tagliche Rundschau* Professor Vogt discusses the resources of Russia in the present war and the extent to which they are likely to affect the duration of the war. As an example of the legends which gained credence in Germany, he mentions one to the effect that the Russian Militia was sent to the front unarmed, and was obliged to use the arms of those who had fallen.

"Everything that we have heard from the eastern front," says Professor Vogt, "gives the impression that the Russians have learnt much, very much indeed, from the Manchurian war, and that from that time on they have been indefatigably in their efforts to profit by their experience and to repair the defects in their army. And the improvements made; it should be noted, extend not only to physical but to moral things, for there is no doubt that preparation does not reach to the same fabulous heights as of old. The experience of our troops in the east points not only to the efficiency of the Russian troops, but also to their admirable equipment, and, above all, to the precise functioning of the commissariat. The booty taken in the Masurian Lakes has been made even with regard to those materials not actually used in fighting, such as winter clothing, field kitchens, and hospital trains."

Professor Vogt then goes on to discuss the number of Russia's reserves, and, though he warns his readers against making calculations on the basis of conditions in Germany, he says: "Nevertheless, we have to face an opponent, subjected, in the last ten years especially, to a strict military organisation, which has always produced an efficient soldier, above all when it comes to the defensive. Russia's material in soldiers is, relatively, a good deal less than ours, but Russia is, and remains, a Moloch, whose strength in reserves is greater than we originally imagined."

#### NO CHANCE OF REVOLUTION.

Professor Vogt then turns to consider the chances of a revolution breaking out and helping to end the war earlier. On this subject he has nothing encouraging to say for those who have their confidence on internal troubles. The war, he declares, has temporarily put an end to the development of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and the agrarian reform of Stolypin in any case had diminished the chances of revolt amongst the "Peasants." It is significant that Professor Vogt does not, like so many Germans, overlook the liberal declarations of the Russian Government since the outbreak of war. "Whether the reforms mentioned there are earnestly intended or whether they are only words to which the present situation has given rise is beside the point, now," he says, "but he seems to believe that, for the present at any rate, liberal ideas are being strengthened, and he does not think that there is anything to be hoped for in the nature of financial breakdown."

It is true that when Turkey began to participate in the war the Chambers of Commerce in certain South Russian towns drew attention to the danger that threatened their economic interests, and there is no doubt that the industry of Russia, which cannot exist without the labour and products of Western Europe, and especially of Germany, finds itself in a situation of great difficulty. But for the present Russia is probably able to bear up; for the main thing is always the preservation and the enrichment of the population, and in this respect Russia, far from lacking foodstuffs, is suffering from difficulties in the export of its superfluous agricultural products. Indeed, it is even conceivable that the interior of Russia feels the effects of war less than other belligerent countries, for in most parts of Russia the majority of the population have always lived from hand to mouth, and will not suffer from a lack of their own modest home-grown foodstuffs. A country so abundant in treasure and with a predominating peasant population cannot be threatened in its vital conditions of existence so easily as other countries, and as long as these conditions are not threatened a catastrophic turn of events can hardly be expected.

To this must be added the fact that the prohibition of alcohol which has been carried through with a precision unusual for Russia, means a great strengthening of the resisting powers of the nation in other branches of activity besides trade. Figures already show that the draught budget of Russia has become a sober one, and the diminution of the national revenue (as much as £80,000,000 in the year) should be considered not a weakening of the country, but rather a great strengthening of its physical power of resistance. This may seem paradoxical, for a large deficiency of money ought to be fatal to Russia. But one must remember what vast treasure Russia possesses, what wealth is contained in the most ries, a moderate taxation of which recently brought in to the Government £21,000,000. One must remember how frantically quickly Russia, after its complicity in the Russo-Japanese War, made itself one of the richest States. One must remember too, so as not to forget that a land so rich, and so consequently indestructible, always has prospects of finding credit in the same way as the Morgan group advanced the necessary money for the payment of war contracts placed in America.

#### ROBBING ANTWERP.

A detailed report of the systematic robbing and oppressing of the province of Antwerp has been issued by M. Castelain, President of the A. T. Y. Chamber of Commerce. The report states that the Germans have requisitioned 40,000 tons of cheese, 18,000 tons of meat, 40,000 tons of barley and quantities of nitrate worth £200,000, oil worth £12,000, sugar £200,000, copper £200,000, wool £240,000, horse hair £40,000—total value £2,400,000, of which £200,000 has been paid. Semi-official estimates of the value of all requisitions is over £12,000,000.



**BRITISH TO THE  
BACKBONE**

**NAPIER "JOHNSTONE'S"**  
**"SQUARE BOTTLE"**

**COCOA**  
makes a good  
start for the  
day

**THE BEST DRINK  
IN HOT WEATHER.**

Large supplies have lately  
arrived from London.  
**OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.**

**MONTSERRAT**  
LIME JUICE


Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified that he had been cured of his asthma by HIRSH'S CURE, and every posturing in similar letters to-day.

**HIRSH'S CURE for ASTHMA**

**MADE 17th 40 YEARS**

So is in use by the  
 Chemists and Stores  
 throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.



**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
CURES DISCHARGES, EITHE EARS, WITHOUT INJECTION.  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD LEGS, SKIN ERUPTIONS.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
CURES CHRONIC WEARINESS, DEADLINE, LOST VIGOR,  
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, INDIGESTION, ETC.  
SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE TO  
FRENCH DOCTOR, 10, CECIL STREET, LONDON.  
COVERED TO RD, HAMPTON, LONDON.  
TRY NOW DRACER (TASSEL) FOR WORK  
**THERAPION**  
SEEK THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION"  
BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO EACH PACKAGE.  
EASY TO USE, LASTING  
SAFE AND LASTING  
THERAPION

This excellent wish may be realised by taking the 'Allenburys' DIET, which affords an ideal food for those of weakened or temporarily impaired digestion. Prepared from rich milk and whole wheat—the two vital food elements combined in a partially predigested form.

**Made in a Minute—  
Boiling water only.**

The 'Allenburys' DIET is a Food for Adults and is quite distinct from the well-known 'Allenburys' Foods for infants.

**ALLEN & HANFURYS Ltd.,**  
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# Allenburys' DIET

On the 8th at 10:55 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over S. Japan, and decreased slightly elsewhere; the general distribution is as shown in detail yesterday.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISSECTOR.	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	{ South winds, moderate; fair & cloudy.
Formosa Channel	{ The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma.	{ The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.	{ The same as No. 1.

8TH JUNE A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.		Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	
		Hg.	Sea Level.			Direction.	Force.
Vladivostok .....	7	29.81	43	86	SSW	0	0
Nemuro .....	6	29.97	"	85	ENE	0	0
Motomari .....	"	29.91	"	85	ENE	0	0
Toktoke .....	"	29.95	"	85	ENE	0	0
Koshi .....	"	29.93	"	85	ENE	0	0
Nagasaki .....	"	29.88	"	85	ENE	0	0
Sagahama .....	"	29.88	"	85	ENE	0	0
Oshima .....	"	29.88	"	85	ENE	0	0
Naha .....	"	29.91	"	85	ENE	0	0
Ishijima .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bonin Is. ....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Chefoo .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Weiweiwei .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hankow .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Lohang .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Peking .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Changhai .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shanghai .....	"	29.76	70	92	ENE	0	0
Gyutai .....	"	29.80	67	92	ENE	0	0
Shan Peik .....	7	29.84	76	100	SE	0	0
Amyo .....	6	29.77	79	87	SW	0	0
Swatow .....	"	29.82	75	91	"	"	"
Tsukoku .....	5	29.82	73	"	"	"	"
Tailou .....	"	29.84	75	"	ENE	"	"
Tsinan .....	"	29.84	77	"	"	"	"
Koshan .....	"	29.82	77	"	"	"	"
Pescadores .....	"	29.80	78	83	ENE	"	"
Canton .....	6	29.80	81	87	ENE	"	"
Hongkong .....	"	29.81	81	87	"	"	"
Gap Hook .....	"	29.81	"	"	"	"	"
Macao .....	"	29.76	77	90	ENE	"	"
Whahoo .....	9	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hiohow .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Fakook .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Panlow .....	6	29.73	81	96	SEN	"	"
Toulain .....	"	29.74	79	89	ENE	"	"
Toulain .....	"	29.75	76	89	ENE	"	"
Cape St. James .....	"	29.82	78	94	ENE	"	"
Aparr .....	"	29.76	76	94	ENE	"	"
Dugapan .....	"	29.80	76	89	ENE	"	"
Manila .....	"	29.80	77	80	"	"	"
Legaspi .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tacloban .....	"	29.76	79	80	"	"	"
Surigao .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Enrique .....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

**G. W. JEFFRIES, Director.**  
1 BAROMETRE, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit  
on the level of the sea in inches, tens and  
hundredths.  
2 THERMOMETER, in the shade, in degrees

From 9th to 15th June.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height		
Wed.	9	h. m. 6 44 8 8	ft. in. 5 0 6 2	h. m. 0 13 1 46	ft. in. 2 1 1 2		
Thurs.	10	7 9 9 0	5 4 6 1	0 46 2 39	1 4 3 1		
Fri.	11	7 24 9 50	4 6 5 0	3 44 1 47	3 3 3 6		
Satur.	12	8 3 10 38	3 8 3 8	5 43 5 43	3 6 3 6		
Sun.	13	8 3 11 25	3 7 3 7	4 23 5 20	3 6 3 6		
Mon.	14	8 59	3 7	5 20	3 6		
Tues.	15	0 10 9 32	3 6 7 3	5 52 5 44	3 3 3 3		

That "nothing happens save the unexpected" applies in full force to the vicissitudes of campaigning, says the *Lucknowian*. No sane man would venture to forecast the effect of world-wide war on our national genius and the institutions to which it has given birth. The most phlegmatic Briton finds his emotional capacity raised to the nth power, and his horizon proportionately extended. We all look back on the ante-bellum period with its paltry political and economic issues as on ancient history; we feel instinctively that the Empire which will emerge triumphant from a struggle for existence must differ radically from the Empire of nine months ago. A sense of the importance of the probable influence of war on the personnel of the Indian Civil Service, it is one of those truths which are habitually ignored that India's future depends on the character of the average district officer who must always be a reserve

have obtained the survivors return to civil life when they have run through an entire cycle of emotions and undergone experiences utterly alien to peaceful existence. Speculation as to the peacefulness of human type evolved by warfare is purely academic; but we may rest assured that young civilians of the immediate future will not be mere book-keepers; that the joy of battle will inspire them with a love of adventure and insistent habits of initiative in their noble natures. On the other hand, millions of Indians are sharing the terrors and fears of their British fellow-subjects. "My soul striveth with sorrow," said Prince Motemeh, "and I fear, I fear thereby that, with all his limitations, God has grasped the true fardarsness of the statecraft." The appointment of the Public Service Commission was evidence of a parallel readiness on the part of the responsible government of India, to meet changes of opinion more than half-way. But the administration will now have to face the most difficult problem of selecting its civil servants from among young men trained in the unusual but modern Indian school of War.

## THE KAISER'S CALL.

For the first time the full story from German point of view of the exploits of German battle cruiser *Goeeben* and the crew, their escape from the British French fleets to the Dardanelles, and the subsequent raids in the Black Sea is told in a letter from a warrant officer in the *Goeben*. The letter, quoted from the *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Vienna by Reuter, tells how *Philippa* and *Dona* were attacked on August 4, and two cruisers meeting immediately afterwar

We had not been in company long when we sighted a squadron of warships. We cleared for action and steamed towards them, but the vessels turned out to be British, and Great Britain had not declared war. They steamed past us, round, and closed up behind us. There the armoured cruisers *Indefatigable* and *Invincible* and the light cruisers *Glasgow* and *Weymouth*. We asked them "What do you want, and received the reply, "The threatening between Great Britain and the United States."

And now our business was to clear their superiority was altogether too much for us. After superhuman efforts we succeeded. For 24 hours everybody on board, including officers and warrant-officers took the stoking or coal trimming. In the afternoon we worked up to a speed of 30 knots. I thought every moment that the ship would blow up. The *Goeben* shook and tumbled as she went through the water, but, as evening the British were out of sight. The same night we learnt by wireless of the declaration of war.

Half an hour later, standing  
and black as niggers at our  
beat off an attack by six torpedoes  
We reached Messina utterly  
but as we knew that we should  
to leave the harbour within 24 hours  
was no time for rest. Meanwhile  
the coal we could get from the  
squadron assembled at Messina the  
waters in order to cut us off. While  
coaling we received a telegram  
Emperor which said, "I am firmly  
that the Goeben and the Breslau  
have way through." And we did  
way through. We threw all our  
board and steamed out of the har-  
bour, trusting in God.

Thirteen large ships and ten smaller ones were waiting for us outside. One of the boats was a death run, and that can be vouched for by the British and British creeds. The refugees in Port Said and Alexandria were damaged and no longer capable of being used. They know how German seamen have been treated.

On Sunday, August 8, we returned to the numerous little Greek islands. It was impossible for us to leave the Mediterranean and our communications with the world in the Adriatic were interrupted by the British and French fleets. There were no German ships in the Adriatic.

left for us to do but to take up  
against overwhelming odds. A  
deliverance came to us. We  
Germany, but Turkey bought  
and the *Breslau*, and at 5  
August 10 we ran into the  
Two hours later five in-  
ships and seven torpedo-boats  
the Dardanelles and enter the  
should be allowed to demand  
that we should be given up to  
that demands were refused by Turkey.  
We breathed more easily, for  
demands and that we would not h

being. The percentage of our troops were split between the front and it would not for the sake of our prestige of our army, the raw recruits maintained a

THE RAID ON ODESSA

current un-  
and 'rieties  
and foot-  
came possessed  
and rapid  
made the Com-  
d. To young  
to ment  
med better than  
mail

for at least three weeks. All this was done by two torpedo-boats. Later we saw the bombardment of Sevastopol with the help of our belated Russian cruiser, which sank the Russian cruiser *Proekt*, and put two others ashore. On November 18 we put line and two cruisers to fight peaceably but in Constant words of Bismarck, "We fought but nothing else in the war."

IN THE EAST.

Herr Paul Kochhausen, a German vice-consul, was an infant terrible, but again he began talking with the same engaging frankness as the American visitor. He said that the leaders of Germany's socialists had followed the footsteps of Bismarck not to meddle in Near Eastern affairs, there would have been war with Russia. It would, however, have made no difference as regards England, since "Germany could only expand at the expense of the economic existence of England." But if the conflict with England was inevitable, the continuation of Bismarck's policy would be abandoned. Germany without the valuable aid of Turkey. "This aid," he said, "is needed by Germany in order to attain England in her vital spot. The submarine is more a subordinate than a decisive factor for bringing England to her knees. We do not only master England if we get hold of Egypt and the Suez Canal. This we can only do with the aid of Turkey."

In the interpretation of Germany's policy Constantine since the famous visit of Kaiser to the Sultan seventeen years ago will be little liked by those who, on German side, represent Germany as having never entertained any aggressive intentions.

which is now openly proclaimed to have been all along Germany's tool in the pursuit of a "world-policy." In the course of further remarks Herr Rohrbach emphasized this view of Turkey by saying: "If Germany should emerge victorious from the present war she will also become the architect of Turkish Orient. The Russians cannot but they only destroy. The French lack the means for constructive effort, while Germany, with all her gigantic forces, has com-

This interesting address was delivered by Herr Rohrbach before the Hauburg branch of the Zionist Association, and what he said about the Zionist movement itself bore the same stamp of German Imperialism. "The movement," he declares, "can only be supported if it maintains the necessary connection with Germany's interests in the East. We must be assured that the movement should not affect the political integrity and progress of the Empire, but should see its ideal in the notion of compact and well-defined subject, however, in the manner of a nation and military service to the German Empire. And further we must be assured that it should recognise the need of spreading German culture in the Orient, and seek to come into touch with civilisation through the medium of

### ORIGIN OF "BOCHE."

As everybody is aware, the French slang name for the Germans is "Boches," but probably few know how the term was marked. A century before our era the Germans were ruled by a king who, according to tradition, was a giant, able to vault over six horses abreast. He was, however, despite his physical attributes, taken prisoner by the legions of Marius, Roman Consul of the period, and chained by the legions, as he was returning from the East, having crossed Gaul to reach Antiochia. This King of the Germans was named "Teutobochus." And it is a fair assumption that the two parts of the name, "Teutobochus" correspond with the two words "Teuton" and "Boche," which we have our Allies to designate the enemy in the plural "Boches." Probably some people were heard saying "Teutoboches," and others mistook it for "Tete-de-

"THE GOODS."

Surely an American locution has never had such high benediction abroad as the phrase "deliver the goods." It is quite good English and might appear in any grocer's invoice; but, all the same, as a phrase it was distinctly American in its origin, style and application. And now Mr. Asquith, with the most classical of the present English of any speaker of the time, has put his seal on the phrase by using it in a speech before the House of Lords. Lord George, who is more forefetched than most classical, has talked about business and go. Now it only remains for Mr. Balfour, if he can spare a moment from his new duties at the Admiralty, to let us get a move on. These things, remarks a contemporary, will not be in the sight of by the time the powerful of the neutrals, and the fact that the two great nations can exchange ideas in such homelike language must be very annoying to Germany. But our statesmen have still some distance to go before they attain to the homeliness of phrase of America's best men. Sir Edward Grey, for instance, has not yet stated our intention of beating Germany to a frazzle.

## THE WAR AS A TONIC

It is interesting to find the *British Medical Journal* of the opinion that the psychological effect of the war on the British public has, on the whole, been good. The devastation of Belgium, half-Poland, the accumulated sadness of lengthening casualty lists, the feeling of tension that accompanies long waitings for news, all these and many other forms of mental shock and strain might, one would have had effects the very reverse of good. In thousands of individual cases, such must, indeed, have been the case. The nation as a whole, it argues, has been gained. The war, it says, has taught people out of themselves and by making them think of others, sympathetic feelings and, in many cases, work for others has done both mental and moral good. Bringing all classes closer to one another. Before the war, it is true, in practice, every department of daily life disinterestedness appeared to be gaining ground on all groups, from the family to the nation, and insidiously invading every class, religious, social, economic, and political. There appeared an increasing inclination to flout conventional canons and to break legal restraints—from a mere matter of dress and deportment at one end to the scale of preparation for civil war at the other. At the touch of suffering tendencies have, unquestionably, stayed.















